Environmental Assessment

for

Wildcat Watershed Transportation Management Plan Implementation
OR 094-EA-00-23

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EA-00-23

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT NO. OR094-EA-00-23

WILDCAT CREEK WATERSHED TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

I. INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) will address the decommissioning, to a level 1 maintenance closure, of approximately 22 miles of road segments. Decommissioning may include removing stream crossing culverts, water barring, road barricading and gating along the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) control of these roads. A majority of these road segments are extensions from or intersect with privately controlled roads, and are not legally accessible to the public. The proposed project area is located in the Wildcat Creek Watershed which is located in Western Lane County, southwest of the city of Eugene. The watershed lies at the central eastern headwaters of the Siuslaw River Basin within the Coast Range Province.

A. CONFORMANCE

The proposed action is tiered to and in conformance with the "Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl" (April 1994), the "Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan" (June 1995).

B. NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Wildcat Creek Watershed Analysis identified road closures as opportunities to benefit aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat within the watershed. Road decommissioning would reduce the extent to which the existing road system within the Riparian Reserve functions as an extension of the stream network, would restore or enhance the connectivity of the stream channel and Riparian Reserve for both aquatic and terrestrial wildlife resources, would reduce potential risk of future road fill failures and reduce the spread of noxious weeds.

Road decommissioning would help achieve the above Riparian Reserve, Aquatic Conservation Strategy and watershed objectives while reducing road maintenance needs within the watershed. The agency's capacity to conduct road maintenance has recently declined as funds for maintenance have been reduced.

II. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

PRIORITIES FOR ALL ACTIONS

The Coast Range Resource Area ID Team designed the priorities as follows. These priorities are: listed salmonid species, sedimentation to streams and reduction of noxious weed dispersal. Due to the listing of the coho salmon, roads having a more direct impact to fish passage, water quality and siltation to streams, will be decommissioned first. As resources become available in the future the remaining roads will be decommissioned.

PROPOSED ACTION - ALTERNATIVE 1

The proposed action would decommission, to a level 1 maintenance closure, and eliminate maintenance on 22 miles of road segments. Decommissioning would include closing the entry to the traveled way by removing stream crossing culverts, water barring and barricading or gating the roadway. This would block vehicular traffic to reduce the potential for soil erosion, reduce the spread of noxious weeds and eliminate road maintenance needs. These roads would be decommissioned over a period of 5 years. These roads would be opened for future resource management activities on an as needed basis. See Appendix A and B for a list of road numbers, miles and locations.

DESIGN FEATURES OF PROPOSED ACTION

1. Road decommissioning - Specific prescriptions for decommissioning will be prescribed per road segment and decommissioning would be prioritized in order of listed salmonid species, sedimentation to streams and noxious weed removal - specifically Scots broom.

2. In order to slow the spread of noxious weeds, all equipment would be cleaned prior to its arrival on Bureau of Land Management land and cleaned after work in each infested area. In excessively disturbed sites such as culvert removals, native seed will be used to revegetate the site. If native seed is not available then annual and perennial rye mixtures with strict guidelines on seed purity (no crop or noxious weed content), or dry straw mulch/bales would be used. This application would help reduce short term sedimentation potential.

3. Water bars and drain dips would maintain adequate drainage in lieu of ditches and relief culverts. These features would allow for precipitation runoff into vegetated areas and away from streams or unstable road fills.

4. Culvert removal sites would be resloped and stream channels widened to original ground conditions, or reshaped to stable conditions to minimize short term sediment impacts.

5. Barricading, gating or earth berm barriers would block vehicle traffic reducing reoccuring sediment delivery during high precipitation periods.
6. Road decommissioning would occur during dry periods to reduce short term sedimentation impacts.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE
The No Action Alternative would be to leave these road segments in their present condition with no future scheduled maintenance.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

PROVINCE- OREGON COAST RANGE PROVINCE - 2.95 million acres and extends from the Columbia River to the Umpqua River Basin. The Coast Range Province includes coastal mountains of Western Oregon from the Columbia River to the Middle Fork of the Coquille River, and from the continental shelf to the western edge of the Willamette Valley.

RIVER BASIN- SIUSLAW RIVER BASIN - covers approximately 493,000 acres within the Coast Range Physiographic Province. The majority of the Federal lands within the River Basin are allocated as Late-Successional Reserves. The Siuslaw River Basin provides an integral portion of the inland habitats for the entire run of native mid-Oregon Coast coho salmon. The National Marine Fisheries Service has designated a single Endangered Species Unit for the coho salmon from the Columbia River to the Umpqua River. The Siuslaw River system has historically been a major producer of coho salmon and is important in the recovery and long term survival of the species. Five species of anadromous salmonids are found in the basin: coho, chinook and chum salmon, and steelhead and cutthroat trout.

WATERSHED - WILDCAT WATERSHED - The Wildcat watershed is located in Lane County, northwest of the city of Eugene, and contains the community of Walton. The watershed lies at the east-central headwaters of the Siuslaw River Basin.

The upper reach of the Wildcat Creek Watershed begins near Vaughn on the divide between the Siuslaw River Basin and the Willamette River Basin. Most of the main stem of Wildcat Creek flows westward through a low gradient valley. The steepest areas are in the headwaters and main stem, with many of the tributaries also having unconfined, low-gradient valleys. Because of the extensive flat valley development, Wildcat has more low-gradient, low-order terrace streams than normally encountered in Coast Range watersheds.

PROJECT AREA
The project area includes approximately 22 miles of road segments within the Wildcat Creek Watershed that traverse through private lands and public BLM lands. On BLM lands, the road segments are located within both the uplands and Riparian Reserve of the Matrix and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) land use allocations (LUAs).

Bureau of Land Management roads accessed by private roads are not considered public roads in context of public access rights.

Most of these road segments have not been recently maintained and are rock surfaced with a majority of these being upper slope and ridge top roads. Several roads are natural surfaced (dirt), some of which are grown over entirely with vegetation. Roads 18-7-12.1, 18-7-13.2 have specific fish passage concerns. Road number 18-8-1.2 has 3

undersized drainage structures and roads in Section 33 of T. 17 S., R. 7 W. W.M. have 4 stream crossing culverts on non - fish bearing streams. Roads in Section 33 have not been maintained for a number of years, have water bars on dirt road segments, and have sloughed material in ditches on rocked road segments.

OWNERSHIP

The Wildcat watershed contains approximately 34,902 acres. Approximately **13,990 acres** (40 percent) of the Wildcat Watershed is managed by the BLM. Forest Industry Companies manage 41%; State of Oregon manages 14%; and other private owners - 5%. Ownership is **checkerboarded** with private lands adjacent to BLM managed sections.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Wildcat Creek Watershed is underlain by the Flournoy/Tyee Formation, a very thick sequence of rhythmically bedded, medium to fine-grained micaceous, feldspathic, lithic, or arkosic marine sandstone and micaceous carbonaceous siltstone.

Where it is dominated by the more easily weathered siltstone and fine sandstone sequence, it forms deep, fine-textured, highly productive soils. Where the more competent, massive sandstone/siltstone dominates, it forms shallow to moderately deep, coarser-textured, moderately productive soils.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are no confirmed occurrences of flaked stone tools or other evidence of human presence in the Wildcat Creek Watershed during the prehistoric period. The watershed is within the historic territory of the Siuslaw tribe of Indians. Information contained in unpublished ethnographic field notes made prior to WWII indicates that some use of the Wildcat Creek Watershed was made by the members of the Siuslaw Tribe. It is probable that the use noted occurred during the 1860s and 1870s and prior to the time of extensive Euro-American settlement in the area beginning in the 1880s. Euro-American settlement in the watershed was slow to occur because suitable land for agricultural pursuits was scarce and access to markets nearly nonexistent. Both agriculture and logging in the watershed got a boost with the construction of the Coos Bay branch line railroad that was completed in 1916.

HUMAN USE

The Wildcat Creek basin has more inhabitants than the other Siuslaw River basins. Many residents have small farms or ranches. The major economic activities are harvesting of forest products and agriculture.

An electric power line corridor operated by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) passes east-west through the watershed. The corridor contains 2 parallel lines: the 115 KV Lane-Wendson No. 1 (constructed about 1951) and the 230 KV Lane-Wendson No. 2 (constructed about 1963). These lines are the source of electric power for coastal Lane and Douglas counties. The corridor occupies 110 acres of BLM administered land.

Highway 126 runs east-west through the watershed providing access via a network of private, County, State, and Federal roads. An approximate total of 228 miles of road network occurs across the Wildcat Creek Watershed

landscape on all ownerships. Many forest management roads have been built on federal and private forest land. This extensive road network extends throughout the basin; approximately 22 percent (47 miles) of the roads have the ability to interact with a stream channel and potentially contribute to silt production or to alter hydro logic regimes. Many tributaries are partially or completely blocked for upstream fish migration by impassable road culverts. Approximately 34 miles of public access is provided around the perimeter and through major sub-basins in the watershed by State roads (13 miles), County roads (15 miles), and Bureau roads (6 miles).

The 200-foot wide right-of-way of the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad passes east-west through the Wildcat Creek Watershed, creating discontinuities and barriers in the basin. The railroad was constructed between 1911 and 1916 by the Willamette Pacific Railroad Company and was operated by the Southern Pacific Company from that time until recently. The line provides the only rail freight service from the Willamette Valley to Reedsport, Coos Bay, and Coquille, its termination point.

RECREATION

There are no developed recreational sites within this watershed. All recreational activities are dispersed use such as hunting, fishing, driving for pleasure, off-highway vehicle (OHV) activity, and mountain bicycling. The checkerboard ownership contributes to this dispersed use. Man-made features like the power line area usually attract certain recreational activities such as OHVs. Highway 126 traverses through the middle of this watershed making access easier than in other watersheds of the Siuslaw basin.

Several roads identified in the Resource Management Plan (RMP) within this watershed were assigned seasonal closures due to critical resource or watershed restoration concerns. The Transportation Management Plan supercedes the RMP closures as plan maintenance documentation.

Visual resources management classes are 400 acres of VRM III and the remainder in VRM IV. Visual resources vary within the watershed from rural, forested, and farming communities. The proposed road closures will not affect VRM.

LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE & PATTERN

The pattern of the current landscape in the Wildcat watershed is largely influenced by the checkerboard ownership pattern. The Wildcat Creek Watershed is highly fragmented in respect to the distribution among the various vegetation classes. The vegetation reflects years of intensive forest management and the checkerboard land ownership pattern within the watershed.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES - PLANTS

Surveys for Special Status Plants (SSS) have primarily been botanical clearances in support of other resource programs such as timber management, wildlife enhancement, recreation projects and special use permits. At the end of 1998, approximately 2400 acres within the Wildcat Creek Watershed had received in-season field clearances for SSS plants. Thus, about 6.8 percent of all lands and 17 percent of BLM lands in the watershed had been surveyed for SSS plants.

Only three Special Status plant species have been located in the Wildcat Creek Watershed: two sites of *Cimicifuga elata* (tall bugbane) - a "Bureau Sensitive" species; and one site each of *Montia diffusa* (branching montia) and *Poa laxiflora* (loose-flowered bluegrass) - both "Bureau Tracking" species (refer to Chapter 3 for a full treatise on these plants).

PROTECTION BUFFER & SURVEY AND MANAGE PLANTS

Surveys for Protection Buffer and Component 2 Survey and Manage species began during spring 1998 on the Eugene District. To date, only four proposed project areas involving approximately 203 acres (0.6% of the watershed and 1.5% of BLM ownership) have been searched for PB and S&M species in the Wildcat Creek Watershed. Three Protection Buffer species have been located in the watershed including four locations of a moss, *Ulota megalospora*, and one location each of two fungi, *Sarcosoma mexicana* and *Otidea onotica*, which are also Component 3 Survey and Manage fungi. Two S&M Component 1 & 3 fungi species, *Helvella compressa* and *Gymnopilus punctifolius* have been found at one location each in the Wildcat Creek Watershed.

The lack of information about Survey and Manage species and their distribution, abundance, and habitat needs makes it difficult to predict the potential occurrence of these species in the watershed. Current understanding of specific habitat requirements for these species is likely to improve as more information becomes available. It is probable that additional PB and S&M species and sites occur in the watershed.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Roads are a primary medium for the establishment and expansion of most noxious weed species on BLM forest land. A recent noxious weed survey on BLM lands identified widespread and moderate concentrations of Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) along roadways within the Wildcat Creek Watershed area. A large concentration of Scot's broom occurs along State Highway 126 and adjacent private property and land in the right-of-way of Bonneville Power Administration electrical lines.

HYDROLOGY & STREAMFLOW

Rain is the dominant mode of precipitation in the Wildcat Creek Watershed. It varies from an average of 58 inches per year in the southeast portion of the watershed to a high of 74 inches per year in the most western portions. Most of the rain occurs during the winter, November through February. Less than 650 acres of the total 34,902 acres are over 1500 feet in elevation; therefore, rain-on-snow events would not be expected to be a factor in this watershed. All year long flows are precipitation dependent due to limited water storage and no residual snow pack and flows vary largely from summer to winter. From the gauge near Mapleton on the Siuslaw River, extremes for the period of October 1967 to 1987 were recorded at 49,000 cfs in 1972 and 45 cfs in 1977.

Wildcat Creek is the major stream in the watershed. It starts in the most eastern portion of the watershed and is joined by Chickahominy Creek from the north. Although only 5 percent of the watershed is in small private ownership, much of this is in the flood plain of the major streams within the watershed. BLM manages lands in the headwaters of these drainages. Most of the streams on BLM lands are Rosgen A or B channels. Of the 288.8 miles of stream recorded on the BLM GIS HYDRO theme 54.4 miles are in response reaches, 0 to 3 percent in slope, and 107 miles are in transport reaches, 4 to 20 percent slope. The remaining 127.2 miles are in source reaches, greater than 20 percent in slope. The streams in source and transport reaches are usually 1st or 2nd order streams. The confidence in the data on this size stream is not as high as with the larger streams. Formal surveys have not been done recently on these streams but observation has shown the streams throughout the watershed to be lacking in large woody debris and other large structure. The chance for future inputs of large woody debris are not good. Only 21 percent of the riparian vegetation contains some larger trees. Large wood from the immediate riparian area will probably be the most common source for woody debris in these streams since the slopes are not steep enough to supply a large source of wood from landslides.

AQUATIC SPECIES AND HABITAT

The basin has runs of coho, chinook, steelhead, sea run cutthroat, and lamprey. Cutthroat and nonsalmonids comprise the resident fish community. Steelhead were probably not a major part of the historic fish fauna. Instead, the basin was most suited for coho, chinook, and cutthroat. Runs have declined dramatically from historic highs. The coho salmon has recently been listed as Federally threatened. BLM manages only a limited amount of salmonid habitat in the basin.

WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

The Wildcat Creek Watershed is comprised of 34,902 acres, of which approximately 13,990 acres are managed by BLM. The bulk of the watershed is dominated by Douglas-fir forests capable of supporting a variety of wildlife species. A list of wildlife species potentially occurring in this watershed is contained in the Wildcat Watershed Analysis, 1998.

Species of special interest include game animals such as deer, elk, black bear, and smaller animals. Federally listed species include the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and the bald eagle. Survey and Manage (S&M) species are provided special management to ensure their survival and dispersal throughout the landscape under provisions of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Much of the traditional human activity here has been associated with timber harvest. This is still the case although State and federal regulations and land use planning have resulted in a reduction of harvest in recent years on federally managed lands. On Bureau lands, 7610 acres (about 54% of the federal ownership) are designated as Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) and are primarily managed to promote late seral conditions beneficial to species such as the marbled murrelet and spotted owl. The remainder of Bureau lands are designated as General Forest Management Areas (GFMA) and are managed primarily for timber harvest and promotion of early to mid seral forest conditions beneficial to those species requiring younger stands for some or all their life needs.

Portions of Critical Habitat Units (CHU) for both the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet fall within the watershed. These designations are meant to ensure an appropriate amount and arrangement of habitat required for the survival of these federally listed species.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Proposed Action

A. Unaffected Resources

The following resources are either not present or would not be affected by the Proposed Action and Alternative Two:

1. Cultural Resources and Native American Religious Concerns
2. Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
3. Prime or Unique Farmlands
4. Hazardous or Solid Wastes
5. Low income and minority populations
6. Air Quality

B. Affected Resources

Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Proposed design features would reduce the potential for sediment to enter the stream due to lack of road maintenance by creating additional drainage features in the road prism and by removing undersized stream crossing culverts that have excessive amounts of fill.

Removal of stream crossing culverts that are fish passage barriers would improve access to habitat for both resident and salmonid fish species as well as macro invertebrates.

Botany

Since all project work is in connection with closing existing roads (with no additional disturbance beyond the existing Right-of Way) and as such these areas have been highly disturbed in the past, no impacts are expected to any Threatened or Endangered or other Special Status plant species or to any Survey and Manage or Protection Buffer species due to impacts associated with road closure activities. Cleaning heavy equipment prior to use in road decommissioning and using appropriate seeding materials would help mitigate potential impacts of spreading or increasing noxious weeds and help to maintain healthy native plant communities across the Wildcat Watershed landscape. No surveys for Threatened and Endangered or other Special Status plants are required.

Wildlife

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)
Formal consultation with the USFWS has been conducted for Fiscal Year 2000 and it was determined these actions would "Affect, but is not likely to Adversely Affect" the spotted owl and marbeled murrelet due to potential audio disturbances to these birds during the latter part of the nesting period. There is "No Affect to any other Federally listed or proposed species known to occur in the vicinity".

These projects would result in minor impacts within the work area and would not impact Survey and Manage mollusk species. The possible removal of several young Douglas fir trees could result in the removal of red tree vole nests. Consequently, surveys for this species would be conducted prior to the action. If any nests are found, appropriate mitigation would be required to protect the species.

Although there may be some short term negative impacts to wildlife due to audio disturbance, the overall results would benefit wildlife species because of reduced human disturbance.

Recreation

These road closures would not affect dispersed recreation activities within the watershed since numerous other BLM roads are available in this watershed for public use. Most proposed closures are spur roads of a few hundred feet to one half mile in length, and end at old harvest areas with minimal visibility for hunting. In some locations closing these roads would create more quality hunting opportunities due to a reduction in big game disturbance.

Some road closures would improve public safety concerns expressed by rural landowners by removing hazardous shooting lanes that gun enthusiasts use for target practicing.

Due to the checkerboard ownership and Right-of-Way agreements with industrial landowners some road closures would be implemented only with coordination of industry concerns. Additional area's may be gated in the future to reduce fire hazards or garbage dumping with seasonal openings for hunting purposes.

No Action Alternative

A. <u>Unaffected Resources</u>

The following resources are either not present or would not be affected by the No Action Alternative:

1. Cultural Resources and Native American Religious Concerns
2. Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness, or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
3. Prime or Unique Farmlands
4. Hazardous or Solid Wastes
5. Low income and minority populations

6. Air Quality

B. Affected Resources

Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Some road segments left unmaintained would allow for a greater risk of sediment delivery and possibly large road fill failure. Hydrological, fisheries and aquatic connectivity to the Riparian Reserve would not be improved in some site specific circumstances.

Botany

The road transportation network would continue the spread of noxious weeds by casual public and administrative vehicular traffic. Scot's broom may be removed in the future under the District noxious weed program, however seed sources will remain in the road way and provide a constant future source for spreading infestations if the roads are open to vehicular use.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)

No consultation would be needed under the No Action alternative; however due to these roads being open, disturbance would continue to be a periodic occurrence to any Listed Species located near by.

Recreation

Roads would be left open and accessible to vehicular traffic until slough material or vegetation blocked the roadway. Sport firearm use may continue the existing hazard to rural residents until these roads are naturally overgrown. Secluded hunting opportunities would be reduced relative to the proposed action.

V. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

A. LIST OF PREPARERS

The following BLM resource specialists have examined the Proposed Action and provided either written or verbal input utilized in this assessment:

Dan Crannell	BLM Wildlife Biologist
Russ Hammer	BLM Fisheries Biologist
Mike Southard	BLM District Archaeologist
Graham Armstrong	BLM Hydrologist
Saundra Miles	BLM Recreation Planner
Kathy Pendergrass	BLM Botanist
Gary Hoppe	BLM Planner/Environmental Coordinator

Brett Jones BLM Civil Engineer Technician

B. Agencies, groups and individuals consulted

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - The project was determined to have an "Affect, but not likely to adversely affect" for the spotted owl and marbled murrelet. "No affect" to other federally listed species.

National Marine Fisheries Service - Based upon discussions of the Level 1 Coast Province Team, the proposed actions are consistent with the programmatic biological opinion for the Oregon coast coho.

Road and stream crossing projects that meet the terms and conditions and programmatic element for road maintenance covered by the National Marine Fisheries Service biological opinion for the programmatic biological assessment for the Oregon Coast Coho Salmon (June 4, 1999 extended to June 6, 2000) require no further consultation.

VI. REFERENCES

USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. February 1994. *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. Washington D.C.

USDA, Forest Service and USDI, Bureau of Land Management. April 1994. *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*. Washington D.C.

USDI, Bureau of Land Management. June 1995. *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan*. Eugene District Office, Eugene, Oregon.

USDI, Bureau of Land Management and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. 1998. Protocol Agreement.

Wildcat Watershed Analysis, 1998

WILDCAT WATERSHED TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION

* = Roads with stream crossing culverts to be removed.
ASC= Rock surfaced roads.
NAT=Natural (dirt) surfaced roads.

Road No./Segment	Surface Type	Database Miles
17-7-19.1	ASC	0.28
17-7-20B	NAT	0.23
17-7-29B	NAT	0.3
17-7-29.1B	NAT	0.33
17-7-29.2B	NAT	0.23
17-7-29.3E	NAT	0.5
17-7-30	NAT	0.3
17-7-31.1B	NAT	0.25
17-7-31.2A	ASC	0.07
17-7-33.10	NAT	0.38
17-7-33.11	NAT	0.05
17-7-33.3B	NAT	0.33
17-7-33.5	NAT	0.47
17-7-33.6	NAT	1.47
17-7-33.7	NAT	0.34
17-7-33.8	NAT	0.1
17-7-33.9	NAT	0.08
17-8-24.1	ASC	0.32
17-8-25A	NAT	0.47
18-6-07.5	ASC	0.09
18-6-07.6	ASC	0.2
18-6-08.1B2*	ASC	0.5
18-6-18B	NAT	0.19
18-6-18.01	ASC	0.9
18-6-18.10	NAT	0.27
18-6-18.2	ASC	0.51
18-6-19	NAT	0.47
18-6-19.1	ASC	0.34
18-6-20	ASC	0.28
18-6-21.1D	NAT	0.06

18-7-01	NAT	0.44
18-7-01.1	ASC	0.4
18-7-01.3	ASC	0.43
18-7-01.4	ASC	0.22
18-7-01.5	ASC	1.04
18-7-01.6	ASC	0.24
18-7-03.1A2	NAT	0.74
18-7-03.2	NAT	0.32
18-7-09B	NAT	0.09
18-7-11.1	NAT	0.08
18-7-11.2	NAT	0.2
18-7-11.3	ASC	0.26
18-7-11.5	NAT	0.13
18-7-12.1C*	NAT	0.33
18-7-12.2B	NAT	0.15
18-7-13A2	ASC	0.15
18-7-13.1A	NAT	0.4
18-7-13.2A	NAT	0.19
18-7-18B	NAT	0.19
18-7-18D	NAT	0.42
18-7-19.1A	NAT	0.2
18-7-19.3A	ASC	0.23
18-7-21	ASC	0.4
18-7-21.1	ASC	0.05
18-7-21.2	NAT	0.36
18-7-22.2	NAT	0.84
18-7-23.6	ASC	0.3
18-7-24B	NAT	0.56
18-7-24.1A2	NAT	0.2
18-7-24.1B	NAT	0.15
18-7-28.3A	ASC	0.16
18-7-28.3B	ASC	0.1
18-8-01.2B*	ASC	0.7
18-8-01.4	ASC	0.27
18-8-03.1A	ASC	0.22
18-8-03.2B	ASC	0.47
18-8-10.1B	ASC	0.09
18-8-13.1	ASC	0.06
18-8-23.2	NAT	0.20
	Total miles	22.29

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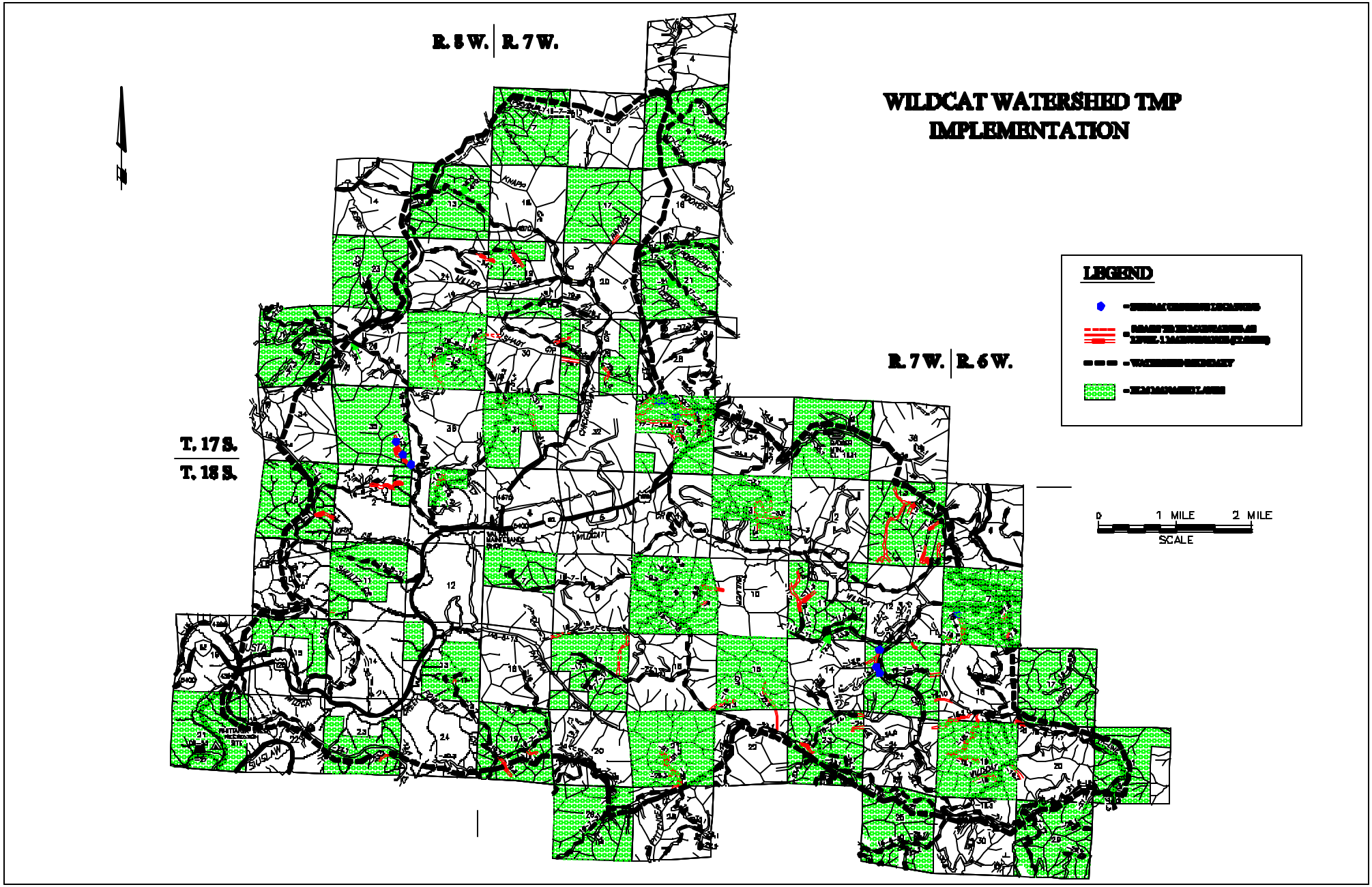
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EUGENE DISTRICT OFFICE

PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Environmental Assessment No. OR094-EA-00-23

PRELIMINARY FONSI:

On the basis of the information contained in the Environmental Assessment, and all other information available to me, it is my determination that implementation of the proposed action will not have significant environmental impacts beyond those already addressed in the *Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (April 1994) and the *Eugene District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (June 1995), with which this EA is in conformance, and does not constitute a major federal action having a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement or a supplement to the existing environmental impact statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.


WILDCAT WATERSHED TMP
IMPLEMENTATION
R. 8 W. | R. 7 W.
R. 7 W. | R. 6 W.
T. 17 S.
T. 18 S.
LEGEND
0 1 MILE 2 MILE
SCALE